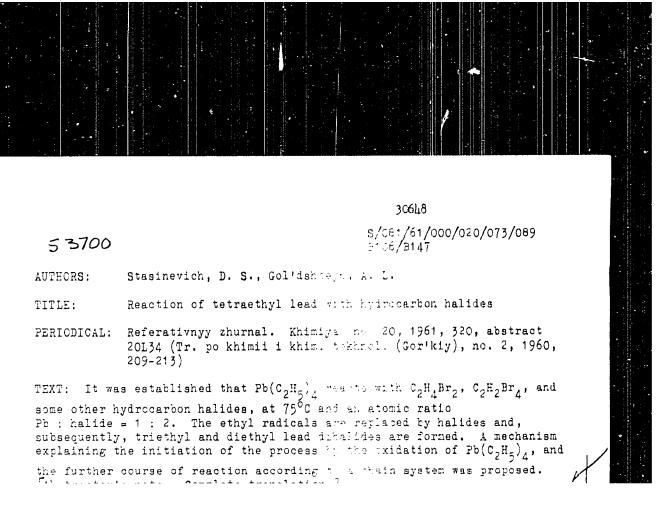




307/65-58-0-7/16 Gol'dshteyn, A. L; Stasinevich, D. S; Fetrova, Ye. I; Gladchenko, A. D. S Comparing the Effectiveness of Additives which Prevent the Sedimentation of Lead Deposits in Ethylated Petrols. the Sealmentstion of Lega Seposits in StrayLaber Ferrols. (Snavneniye effectivensti prisadek, predotynashchayushchilch (Snavneniye effectivensti prisadek, etiliroyanny'di benzinov) yypadeniye svintsovykh osadkov iz etiliroyanny'di benzinov) AUTHORS: TITL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Misel, 1958, No 9, pp 35 - 37, (USSR) Anti-oxidants such as 2,4,5-trialkylphenols and N-substituted paraminophenols are used predominantly for this cuted paraminophenois are used predominatively for this purpose; parahydroxydiphenylamins (N-phenylparamino-(Nefi 1 and 2) are used in the USSR and N-butylparamino-ment 1 and 2) are used in the USSR and (Nefi 1 and 2) are used in the USSR and (Ne PERIODICAL: their i and a dre used in the obba and medality in the USA phenol and 2,6-di-tert.-4-methylphenol (BIF) in the USA ABSTRACT: and other Western countries. The authors compared the effectiveness of Bir and of parahydroxydlphenylamine as stabilisers preventing the sedimentation of lead deposits in ethylated aviation fuels. Their effect as inhibitors was also tested. Samples of the fuel were heated in sorled class ampules over a water bath. The concentration sealed miss impules over a green data. Its concentration of the stabiliser was so adjusted that its concentration of the stabiliser was now and none. in the fuel = 0.002, 0.004 and 0.003%. Data on the effectiveness of the investigated stabiliser in various Card 1/2



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3 leichtevn, A. L., Lapinova, M. P., Perina, M. P.

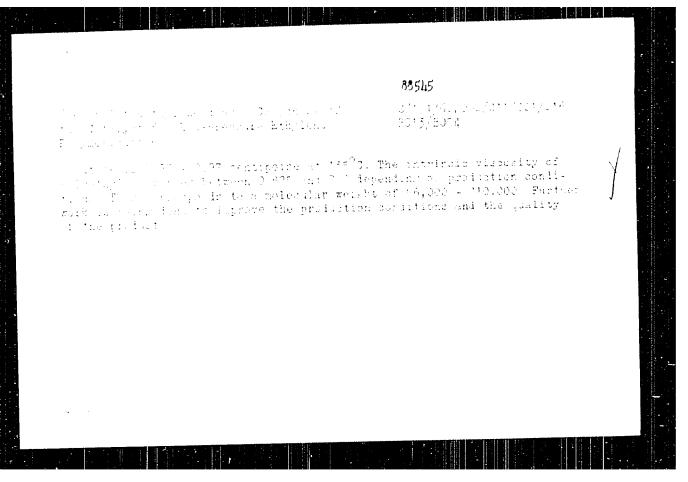
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The of Tetr ethyl Lead as a forgondation the Catalyst for I a pressure Ethylene Pet Lemmation

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That The country of the possibility of using terrating level for adjoine polymer. Which is found that polyethylene can be obtained in the proteon of a retained consisting of tetrating level and titanium tetrachleride. Polymerization was conjucted both at atmospheric pressure and in an autoclave at low pressure. The use of a certain pressure favored a more attitudence of the process, and increased the yield. The polyethylene was elected with already, with already with already with already and aqueous solution of summeric acetate. The result was a snow-white polymer containing no tetractical had now any other adoption in 1967 - 1979. The visc sity of a 11 decales

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ABRAMOVICH, A.D., han . telthe. nank; ATTORN, N.F., ken . telthe.
nauk; KAFLT, G.A., inch.-ekonorist; LEVH, J.P., inch.cerloustroitel; LISTENGURT, F.M., bund. geogr. nauk;
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arkhitch.; GGLOFFERG, h.A., hand. schht.; StELLIGGV, V.I.,
hand. arkht.; FMEYEV, V.G., inch.; Frindmali uch stiye:
BUTURGV., V.F.; GLABHER, N.K.; GGLIGGHING, A.A.;
DMYARGVSKIY, V.S.; KAFLAY, G.L.; FEGCTOV., h.A.; Teltylli,
G.I.; GELLAKCV, N.Ya., red.; ROMFANEYERS, Z.I., red. ind-va;
GGLGVKIMA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[hegional planning of economic ambinistrative regions, industrial regions and centers; [lanning quice]Maionnaia planinovka ekonomicherkikh taministrativnykh rabbrev, pro-ryshlennykh rabbnev i uslov; rukovodstvo po poektirovaniiu. Fod red.F.I...urlakeva. Foskva, Gostfreitsdat, 1962. 266 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Akademiya stroitel'ntve i arkhitektury SSSE. Institut gradostroitel'stva i rajomnei junirovki. 2. Zaremtitel' direttora po nauchnoy rabote l'aucimo-insledev stal'sheço instituta gradostroitel'utva i rajomney planirovki (for murlakev).

3. Nauchno-isoledev tel'skiy institut pradostroitel'stva i rayomney planirovki (for mutuaeva, Thamine, Gor' chteyn, Denyanovchiy, Na lan, Fedetova, Neytlin).

(Legional glanning)

RYAZANOV, V.S.; BUTUZOVA, V.P.; SIMOLOV, G.V.; GOL'ESHETYI, A.M.;
KORNEYEV, N.A · O'MOZIOV, YA.M.; LYCYKH, I.V.;
KHMEL'NITSKIY, G.S.; KRUTIKOV, Ye.E.; ANTONOV, M.F.;
DOBROSEL'SKAYA, T.M.

[Recommendations for the establishment of schemes for planning farming areas] Rekomendatell po sostavlenkiu skhem planirovki seliskokhoriaistvonnykh raisnov. Moskve, Stroiizdat, 1965. 151 p. (MIAA 18:7)

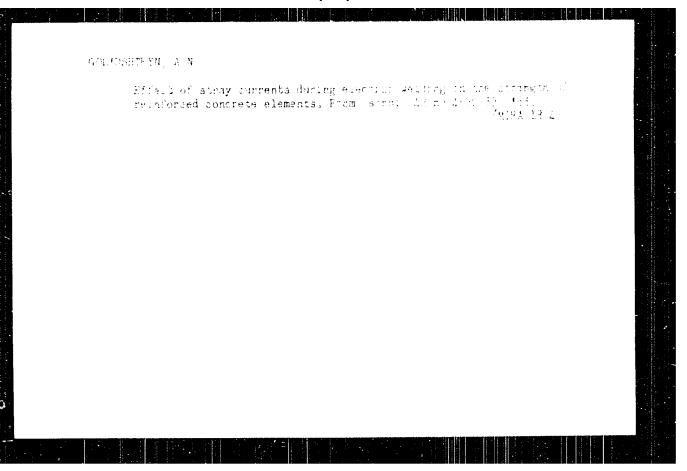
1. Moncow. Thentral'nyy nauchnosi mledovetel'rkiy i proyektnyy institut po gradestroitel'stvu. 2. TSentral'nyy nauchnosiseledovatel'skiv i proyektnyy institut po gradostroitel'stvu, Moskva.

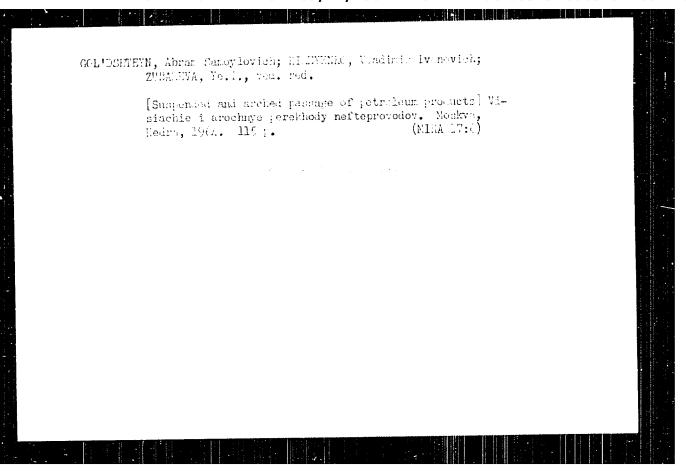
GOL'DSHTEYN, A.M.; ZAVERTKIN, H.A.

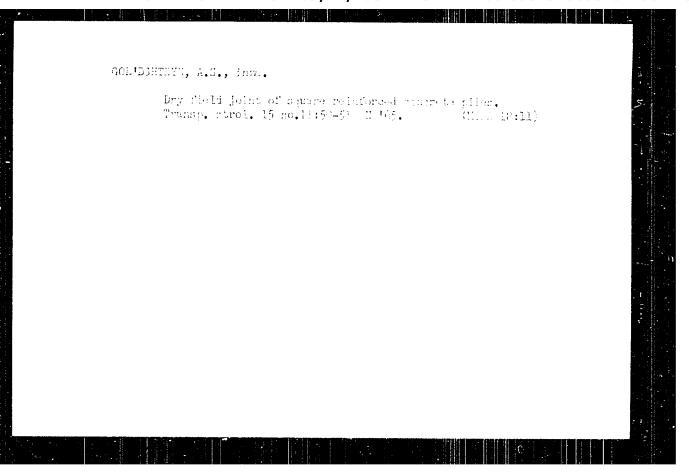
Corrosion of reinforced concrete structures under the action of struy currents. Prom. stroi. 40 no.7:25-29 Jl '63.

(MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut.







KOTEL'NIKOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.neuk; CHENTSOVA, K.I., kand.tekhn.neuk; ZYBIN, Yu.P., doktor tekhn.neuk; KOCHETKOVA, T.S.; ZAKATOVA, N.D., kand.tekhn.neuk; GUBAREV, A.S., kand.tekhn.neuk; SHVETSOVA, T.P., inzh.; VOROB'YEVA, A.A., kand.tekhn.neuk; MIRSKIY, V.I., inzh.; NISNEVICH, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.neuk; GOL'DSHTEYN, A.V., inzh.; KALASHNIKOVA, T.A., inzh.; SHUSTOROVICH, M.L., kand.tekhn.neuk; MOREKHODOV, G.A., inzh.; ZAKHAROV, S.R., retsenzent; BLAGOVESTOV, B.K., retsenzent; STRONGINA, O.P., retsenzent; SHNIDT, M.I., retsenzent; STEPANOV, I.S., retsenzent; KOSAREV, M.I., retsenzent; STEPANOV, I.S., retsenzent; RAMM, S.N., retsenzent; PEVZNER, B.M., retsenzent; VEYNBERG, I.A., retsenzent; TURBIN, A.S., retsenzent; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V., retsenzent; BUGOSLAVSKAYA, L.A., retsenzent; GAMOVA, A.S., retsenzent; KHANIN, N.M., retsenzent; MURVANIDZE, D.S., red.; PLEMYANNIKOV, M.N., red.; GRACHEVA, A.V., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Shoemaker's handbook] Spravochnik obuvahchika. Vol.1. Moskva. Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl. 1958. 540 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1.Gosudarstvennaya Ordena Lenina i Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni obuvnaya fabrika "Skorokhod" imeni Ya.Kalinina (for Zakharov, Blagovestov, Strongina, Shmidt, Zuyev, Kosarev, Stepanov, Ramm, Pevzner, Veynberg, Turbin, Smirnova, Bugoslavskaya, Gamova, Khanin).

(Shoe manufacture)

KATUNIN, 7. Km.; GOLUDETNIN, A. Ya.; Engs.

Acetic Acid

Ways to economice an envillary chemical: in the production of entern of scale acid and mechanol. Doc. i leadhbin. prom. 0, Da. 1, 1963.

9. Monthly List of Eussian Accessions, Library of Congress, 6406 1953, Unclassified.

s, 191761,000-003/003/010 B124:5204

AUTHORS

Tendler V. M., dol'tahteyn A. Ya.

TITLE:

The vacuum impregnation of the glass filler and the forming

of products from glass-reinforced plastic

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1961, 59-45

TEXT: The present investigation had the purpose of obtaining initial data for working out the technology of the mechanized production of life boats, for which vacuum forming appears to be the most promising method. All experiments were carried out with the cold-hardened polyester maleate resin of the type [H-1 (PN-1); as initiator: isopropylenebenzene hydroperoxide (Giperiz) and as an accelerator cobalt haphthemate was used. The glass filler was impregnated in a special mold (Fig. '), consisting of two plates of organic glass, which was pressed together by means of clamps and which were sealed by means of a rubber liner in a special groove. In the mold, a rarefaction of from 750 to 760 mm Hg may easily be attained and maintained. In the method of vacuum impregnation, the air is sucked

Card 1/4

The vacuum impregnation of the, . 8/197/61/000/002/009/012

out from a hermetically sealed moid containing the glass filler, and the resir is pressed into the hold by the external all pressure. The principal factor of the teannal coal procedure is the rate of impregnation and its leaders, correct our instead for the impressention time T. the

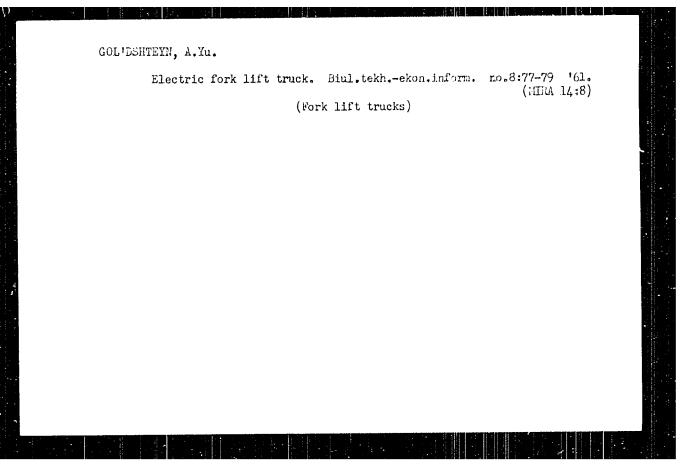
relation T - gulf / P holds, where γ is the resistivity, α - the dynamic viscosity coefficient of the resist P - the pressure during impregnation, and H is the way taken by the impregnating agent. As determining the resistivity of the material is difficult, the impregnation time of an arbitrary product is calculated from the data obtained during impregnation, where $T = T_{c} (H/H_{0})$ with $V_{1}u$ and $P={\rm const}(2)$, $T = T_{0}(\omega a_{0})$ with H/V_{0} and $P={\rm const}(3)$, $T = T_{0}(P_{0}/P)$ with H/V_{0} and $u = {\rm const}(u)$ (T_{0} denotes the impregnation line of the standard sample). For the cacuma impregnation process the same relations hold with satisfactory accuracy as for the filtration process. With an increase of pressure to x if ilds, the impregnation line is shortened approximately in the same proportion, and if the way is leaded, the impregnation time rises to that times its

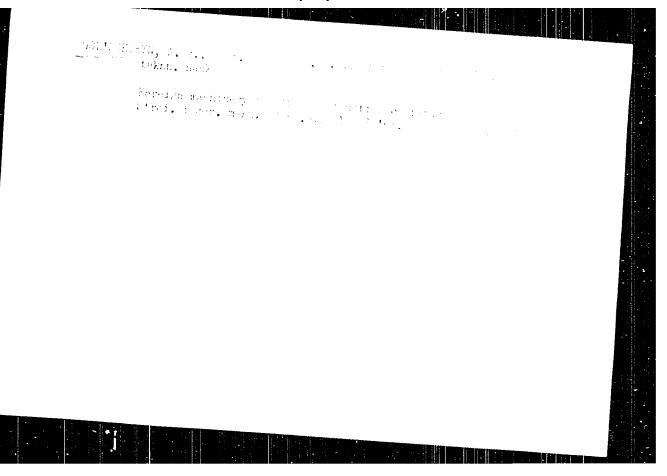
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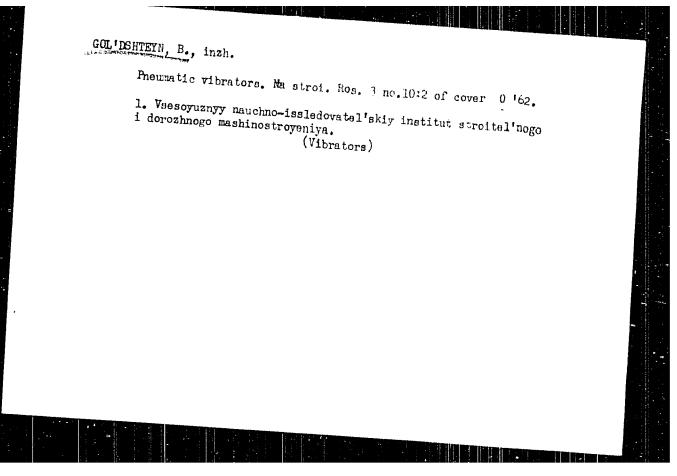
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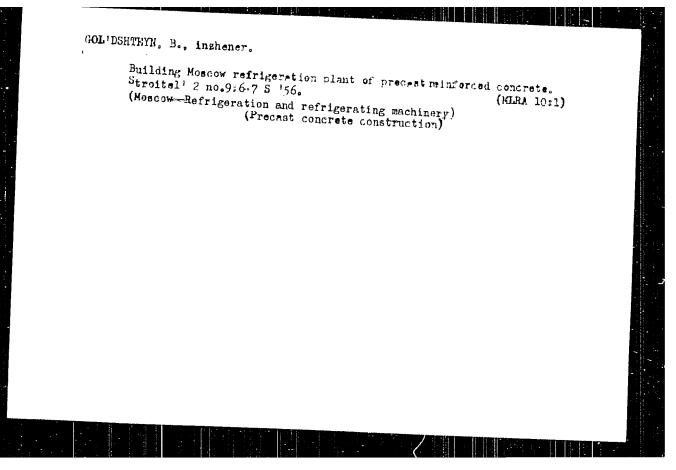
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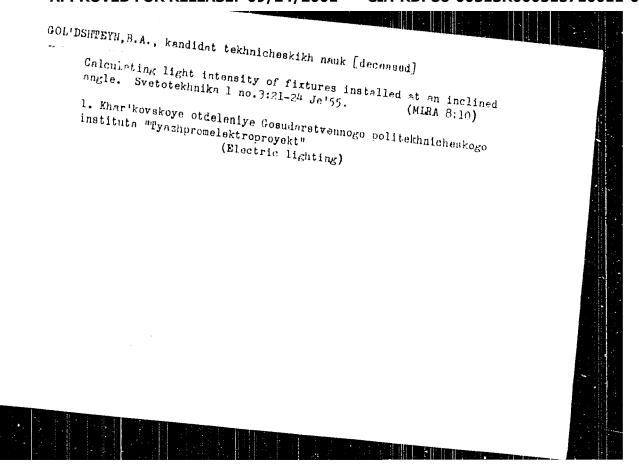
amount (Fig. 2). The service life of resin decreases especially strongly with the temperature within the range of from 20 to 10°3 (Fig. 3). The vising resin does not change during about 90, of the service life of the fixed cavity and fixed punch (Fig. 5a), or in a moli with closed elastic 0. A. Zharunov as well as the senior technician A. G. Aristarkhov and experiments. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

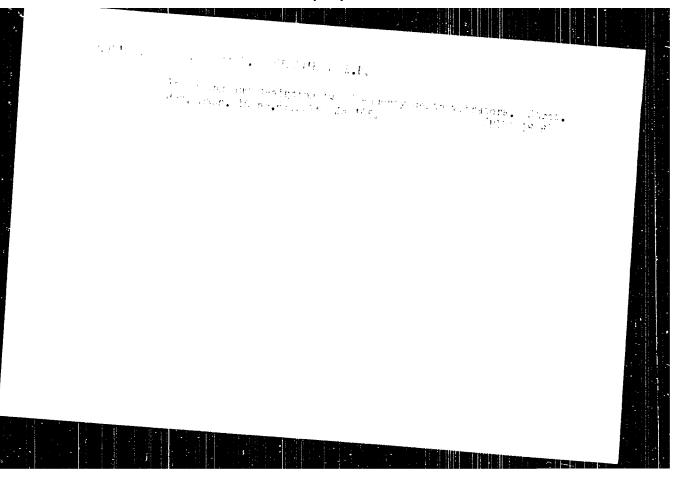


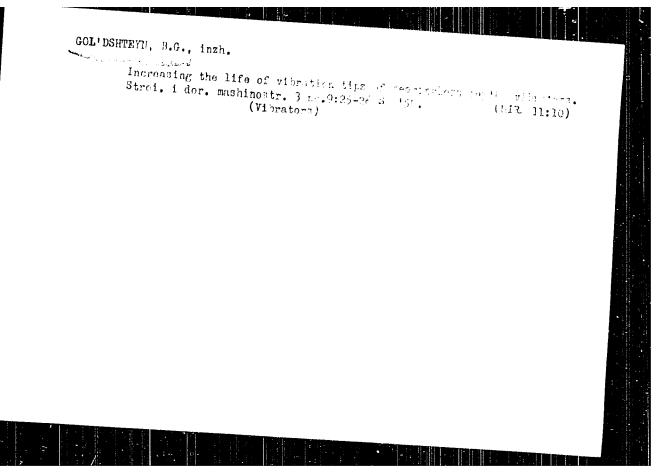












18.7100

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Mr 12, p 108 (USSR) Gol'dskteyn, B.G., Vinogradov, A.I.

TITLE:

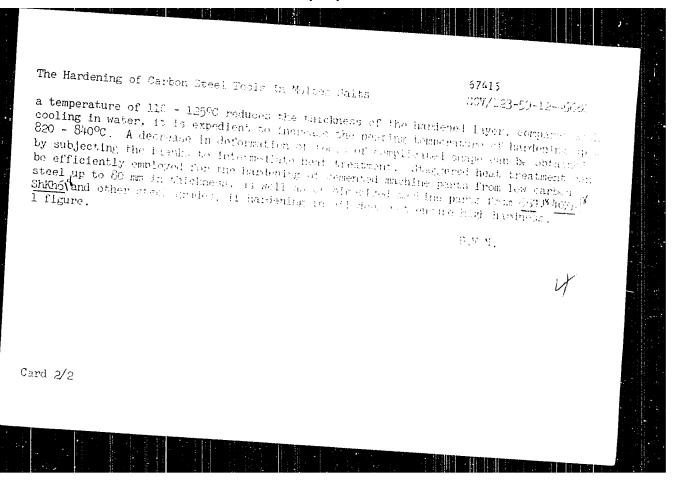
The Hardening" of Carbon Steel Tools in Motten Salts

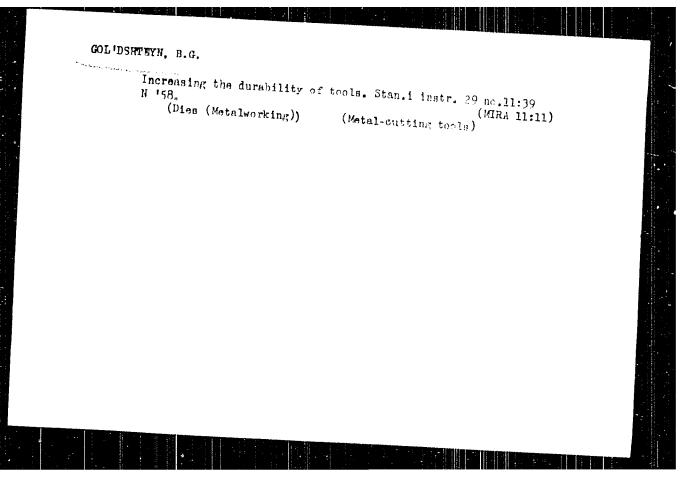
PERIODICAL: Yaroslavsk. prom-st/ (Sovnarkhoz Yaroslavsk. ekon. adm. r-na), 1958, Nr 6, pp 15-18; Streit. i der. mashinostr., 1958, Nr 11, pp 34-36

ABSTRACT:

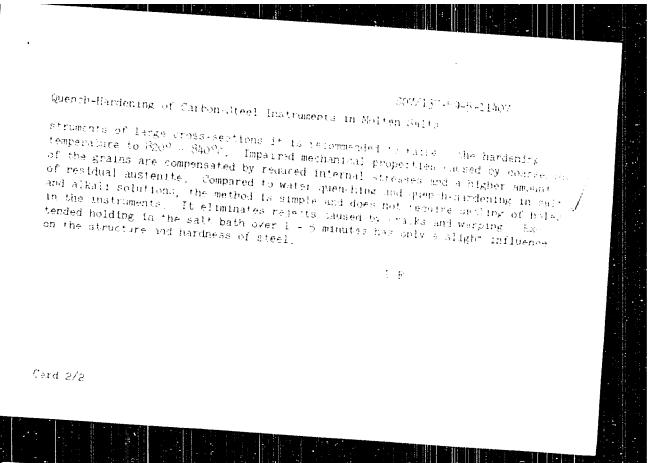
In order to reduce residual stresses and to obtain high mechanical properties in tools of carbon steel, Wit is recommended to apply a staggered cycle of treatment with cooling in molten salts at 110 - 125°C, soaking for 1 - 5 minutes and cooling in the air. The composition of the mixture is: 53% KNO3, 40% NaNO2, 7% NaNO3 with an addition of 2 - 3.5% of water; the melting point is 100°C. Provided that intensive agitation is taking place, a hardness of Rc 60 is obtained for tools of carbon steel with a Usuand U10 grade steel, are vigorously seved, a hardness of Ro 32 - 54 cm. be obtained. Staggered hardening, owing to a decrease in residual stresses, ensures a minimum of deformation. I have book and constitually a salietely eliminates the risk of hardoning enoks. Since realing in moiten salts at

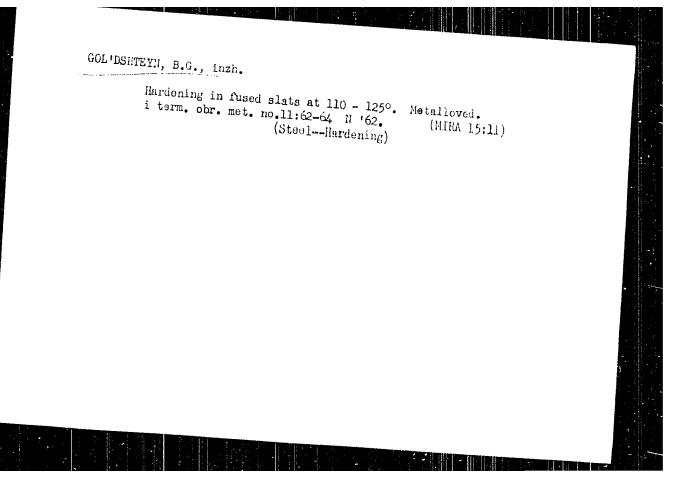
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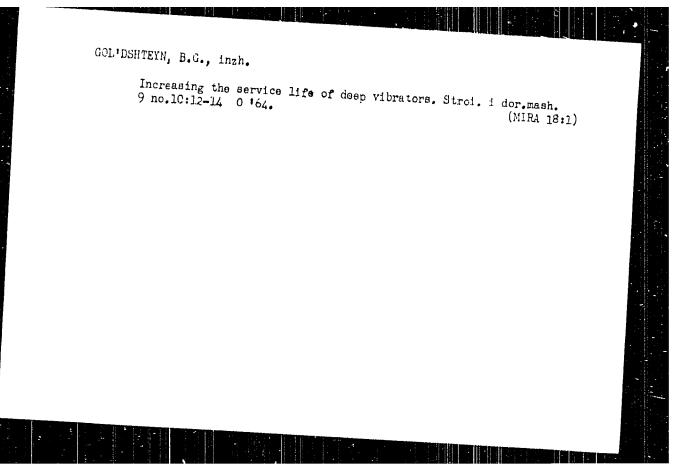


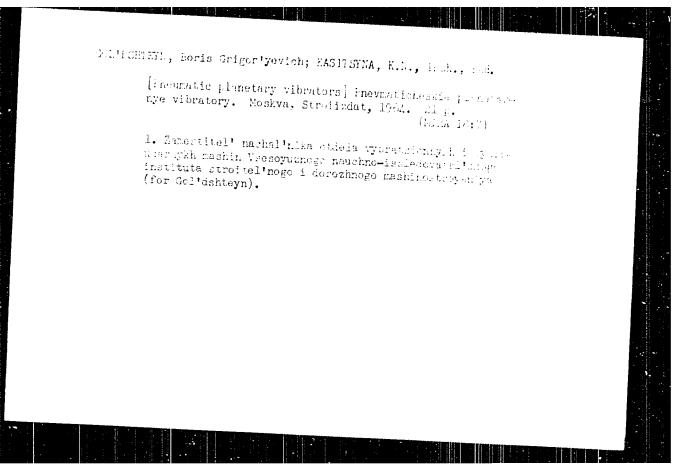


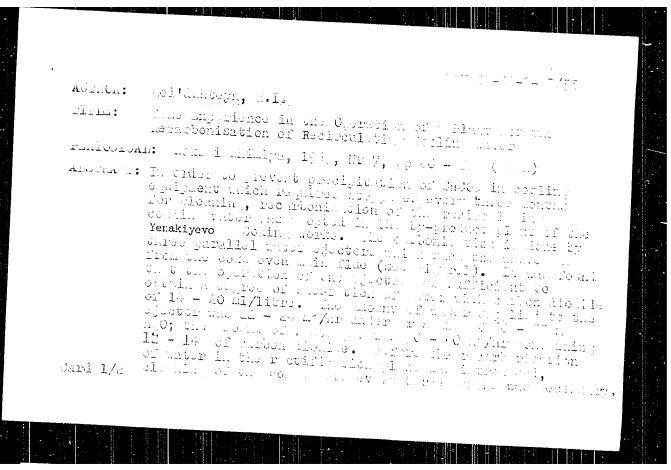
-5-3 187160 807/137-59-5-11407 Franslation from. Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959. Mr 3, p 275 (Haga-AUTHORS. Gol'danteva, B.G., Vinogradov, A.I. Guench-Hardening of Carbon-Steel Instruments in Moltan Salts TITLE. PERIODICAL Yaroslavsk, prom-st; (Sovnarkhoz Yaroslavsk, ekon, adm. r-na), 1958, Nr 6, pp 15 - 18 ABSTRACT Information is given on experience made at the "Krasnyy mayak" plant in Justing stepwise quench hardening of instruments made of UB Vono 1645-50 for carburized steel in a sait bath of the following composition (in \$): 53 KNO3, 40 NaNO3, 7 NaNO, with addition of 2 - 3.5% water. The low operational femperature of the salt back. (110° - 125°C), vigorous stirring with an impeller, and the presence of water raise considerably the cooling rate in comparison to a salt bath having a temperature of 150° . 160°C, and ensure F. 62 - 64 in quench-hardening 88 and Wile steel instruments or up to 60 - 100 mm in diameter or thickness. The salt bath with a salt weight of 120 - 150 kg is filled up with c/2 1/day of Card 1/2 water in two shift operations. To rise hetdecapility of in-

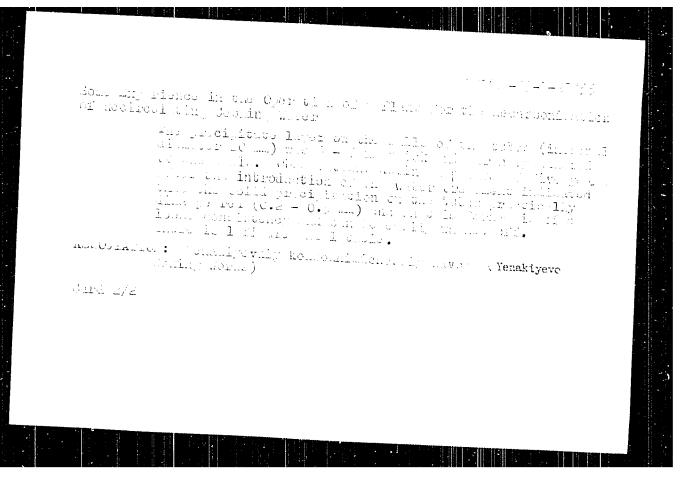


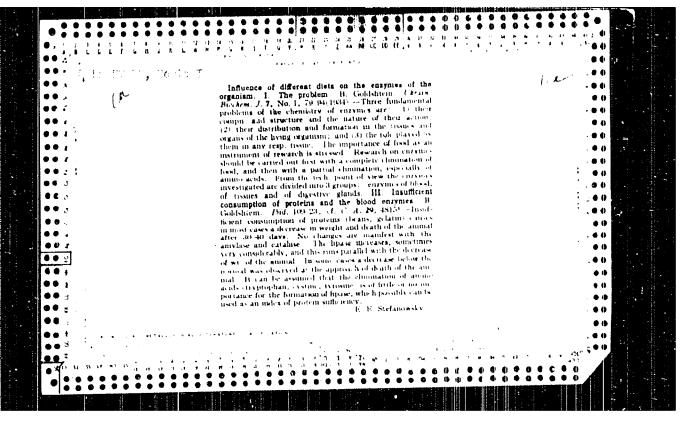


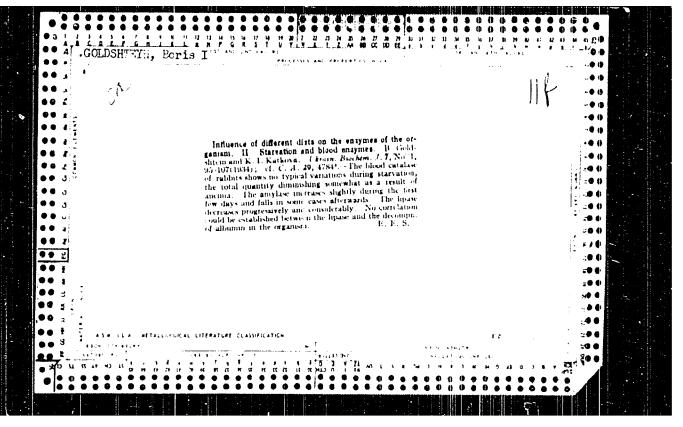


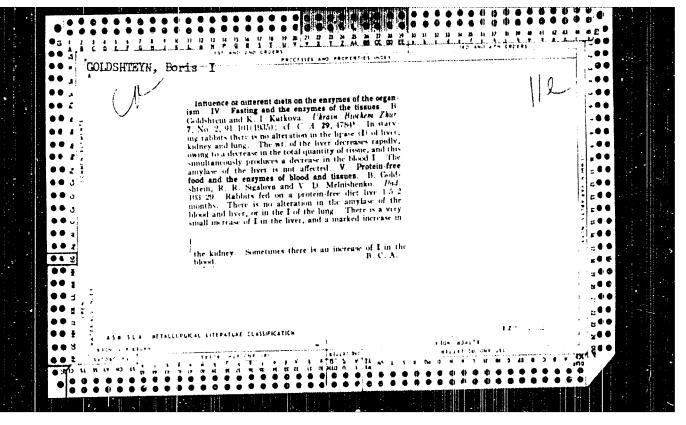


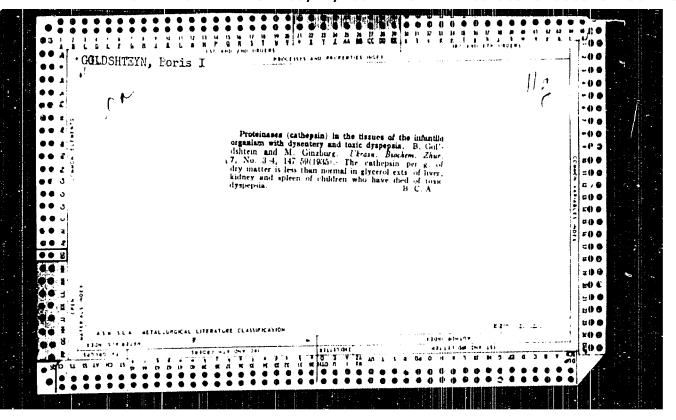


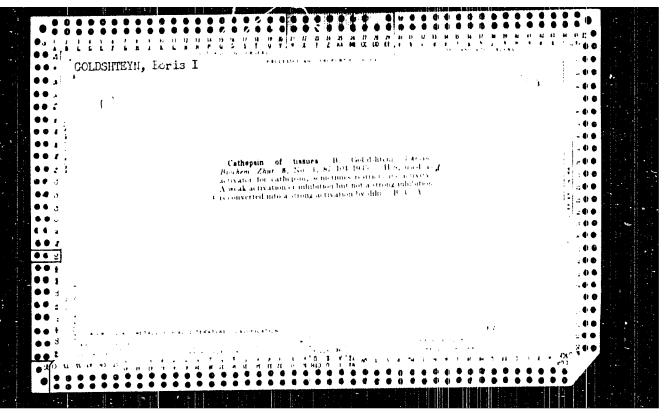


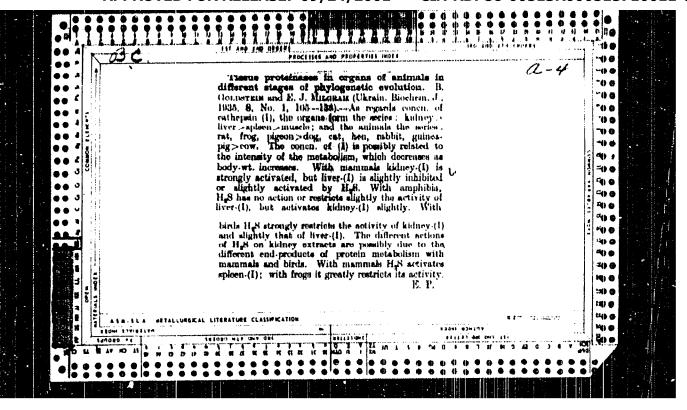


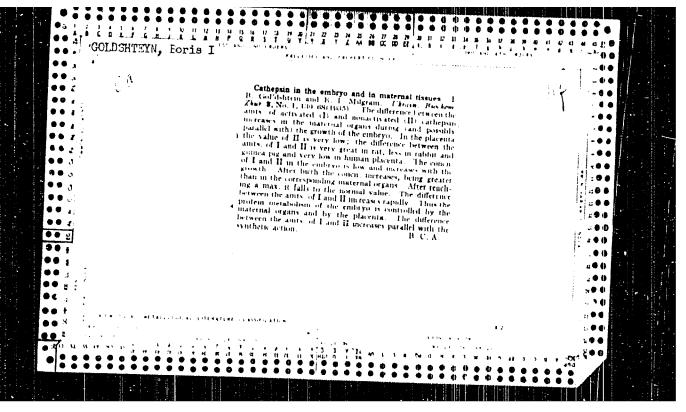


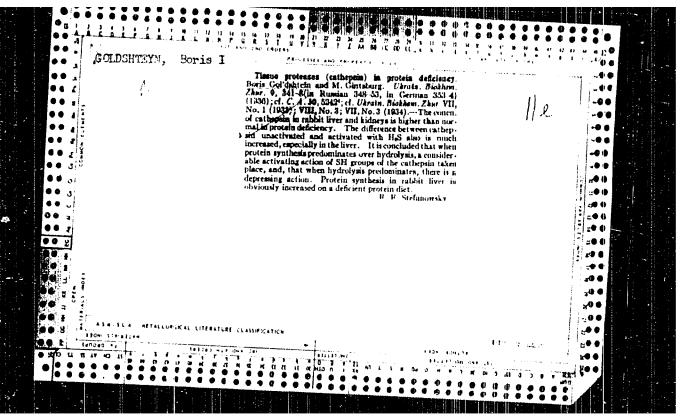


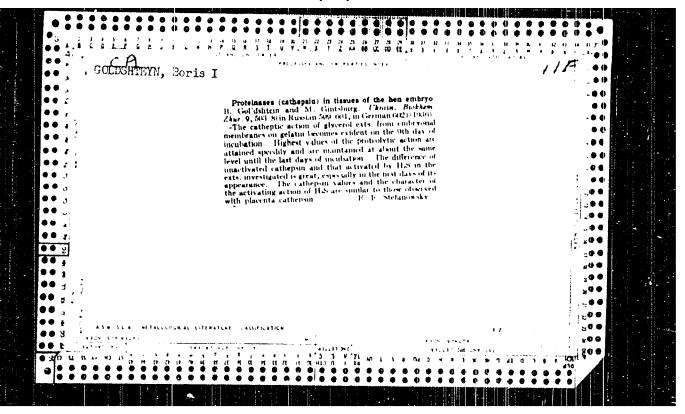


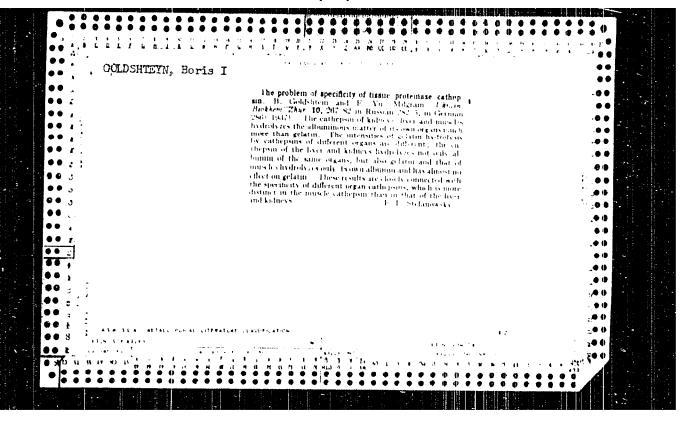


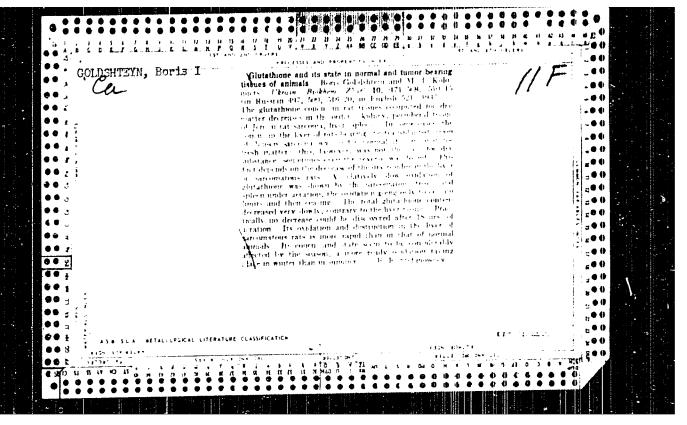


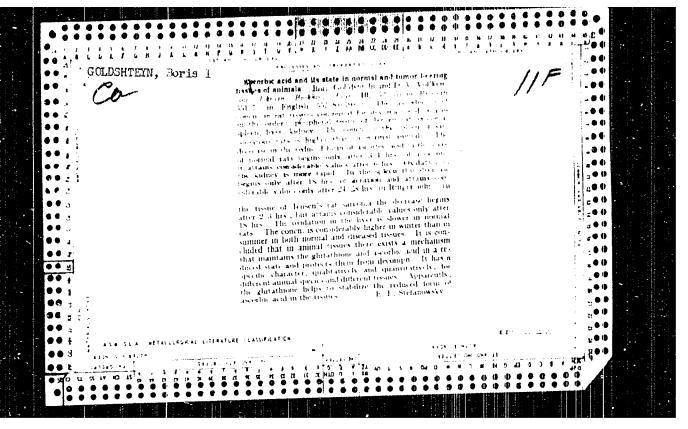


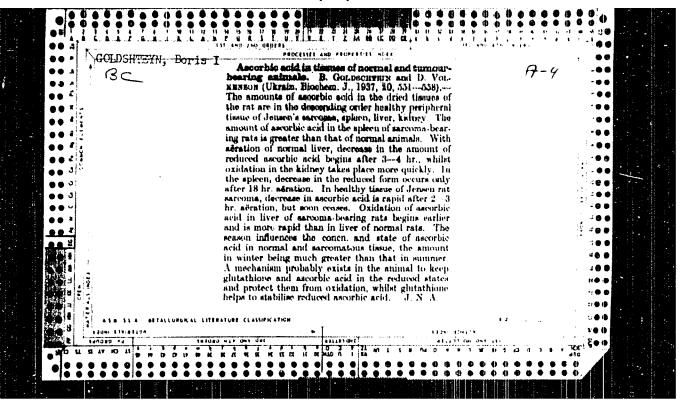


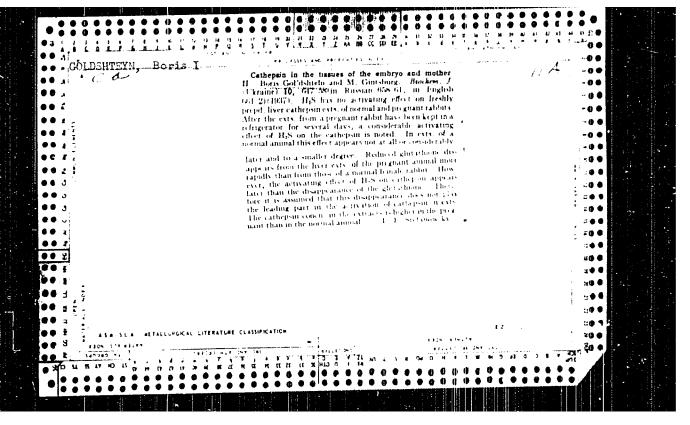


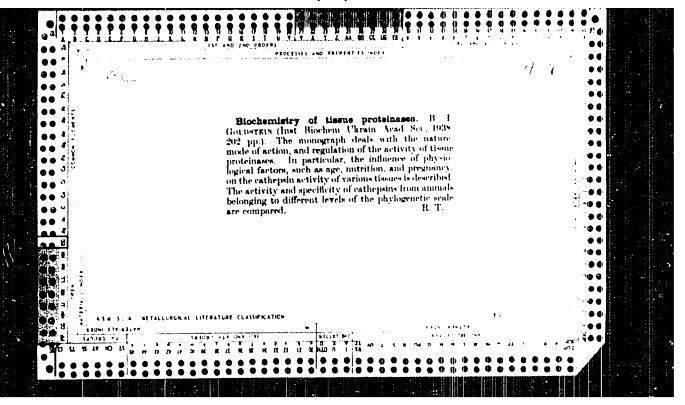


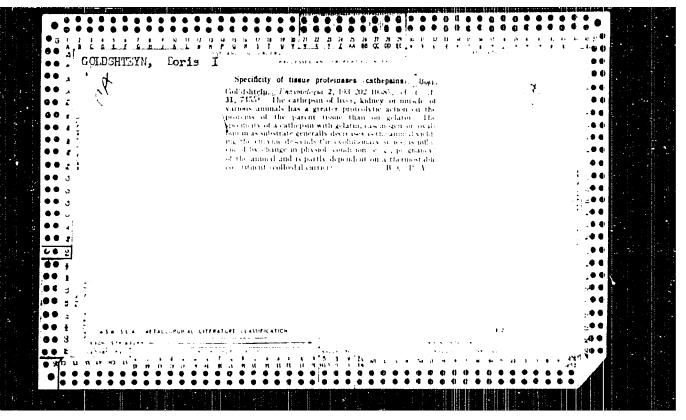


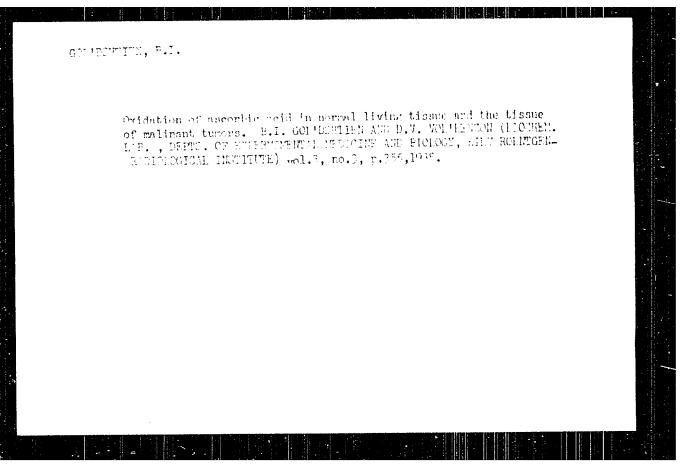








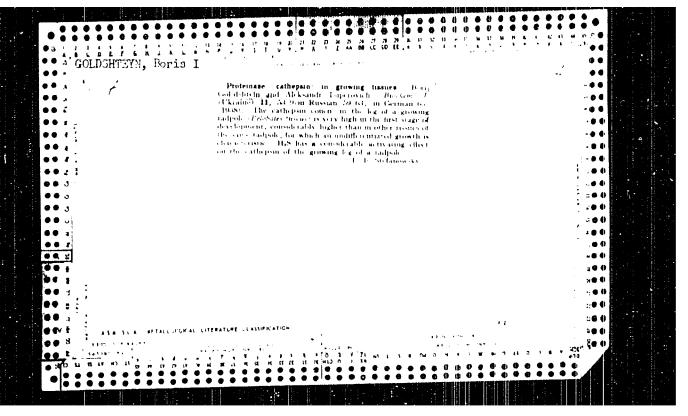


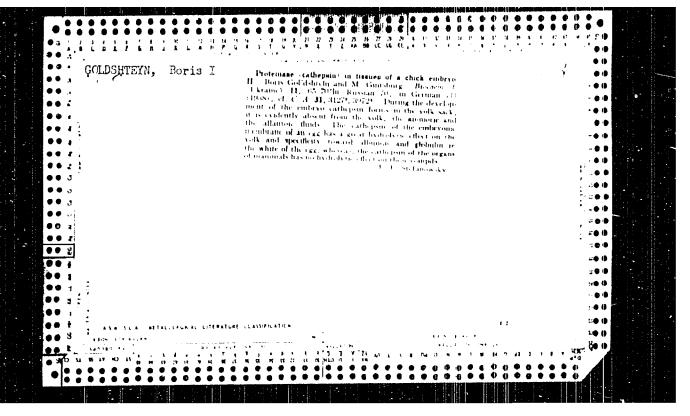


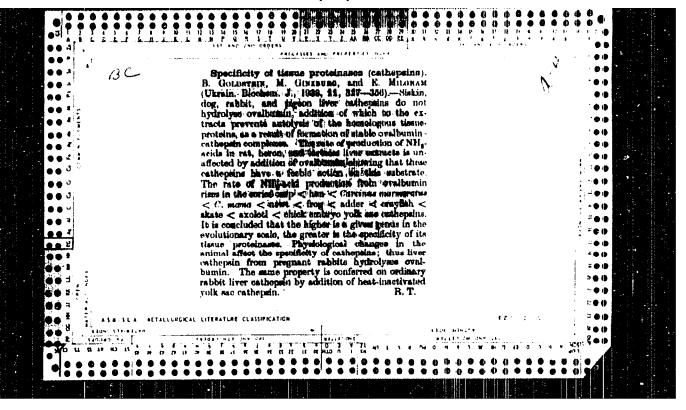
GOL!DSHTIEN, P.I.

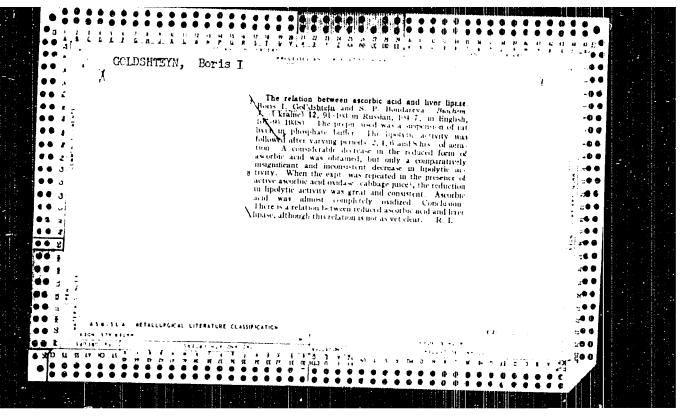
The effect of heavy metals on the oxidation of ascorbic acid in thenormal animal tissues and in the tissues if malignant tumors.

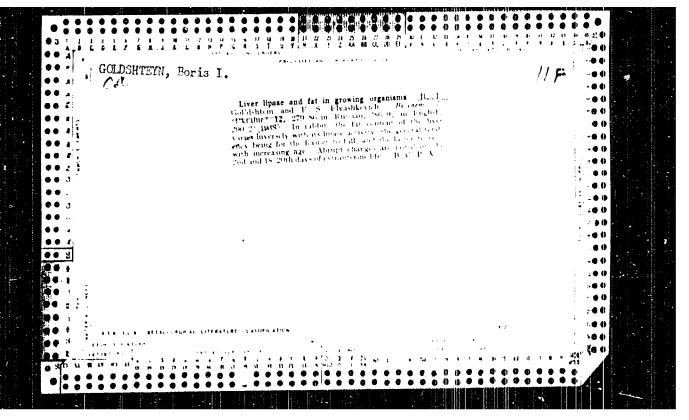
P.I. GOL'DSHTIEN AND V. VOL'ETNYON. (BIOCHEMICAL LABORATORY, DEPT OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY, ONST. OF ROENTGENOLOGY AND RADIOLOGY, KIFT) wol.3, no.4, r.466, 1938.

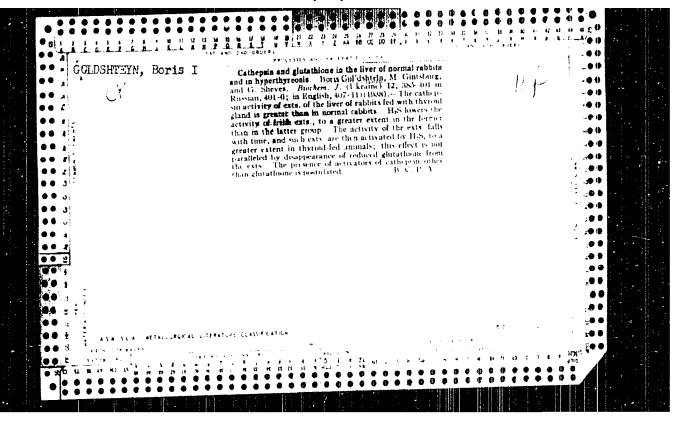


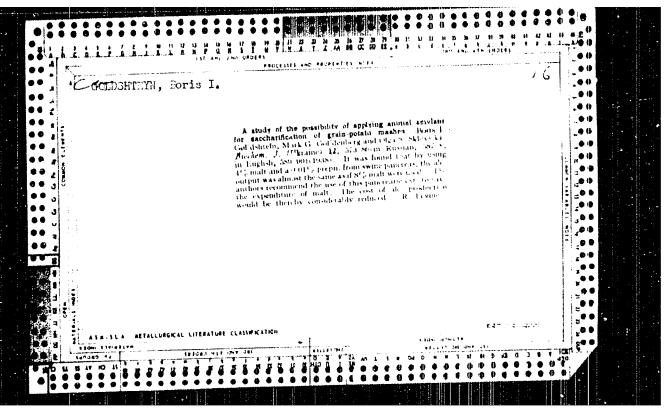


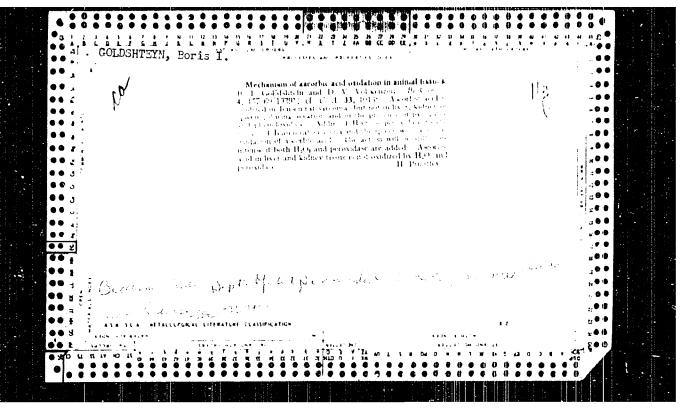


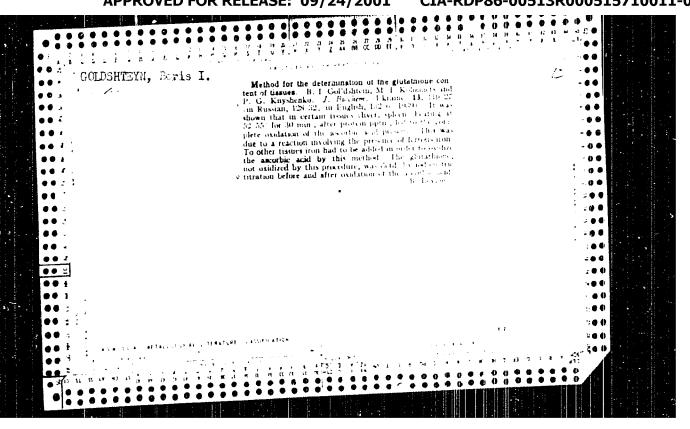


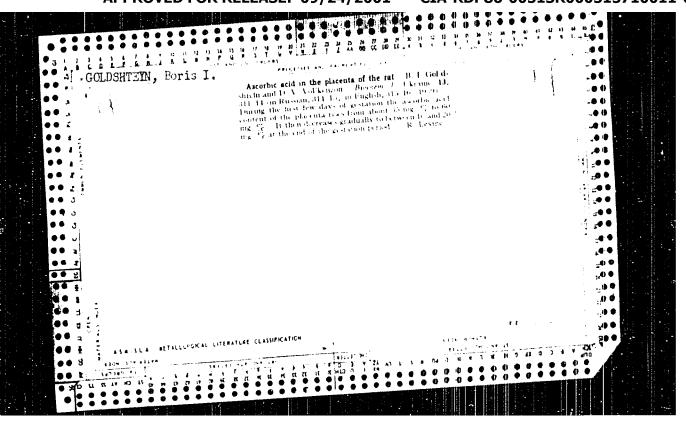


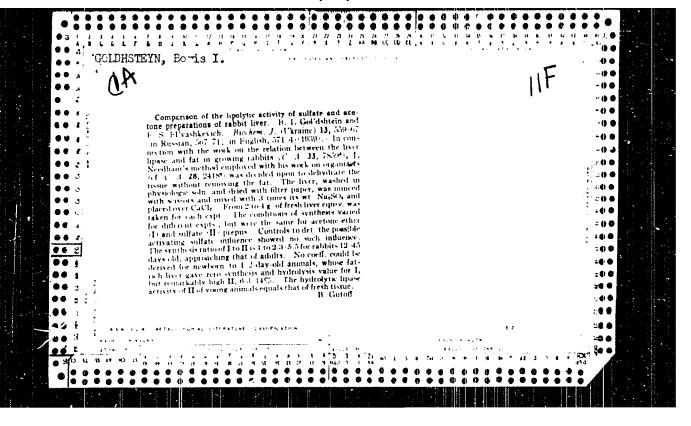


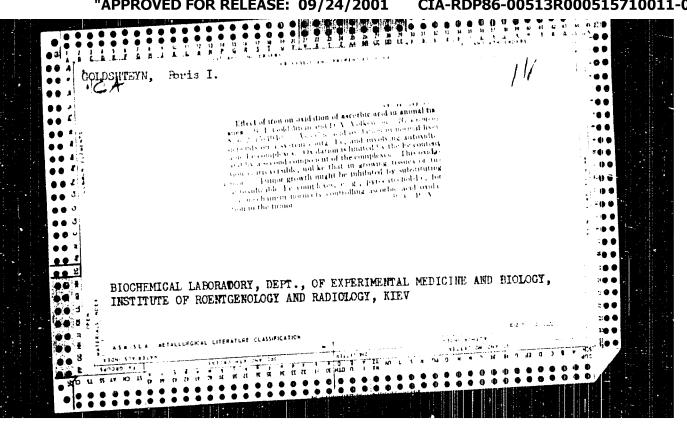


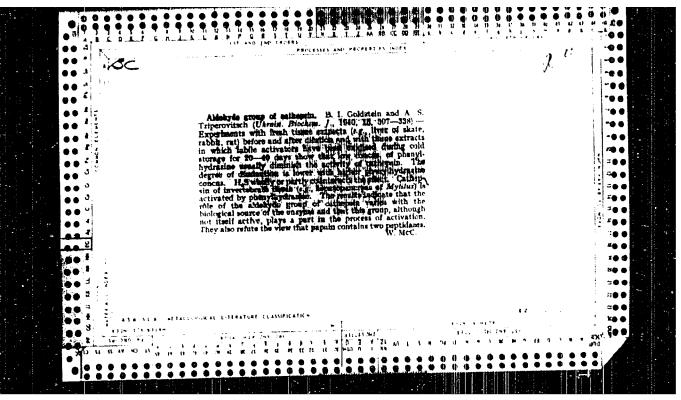


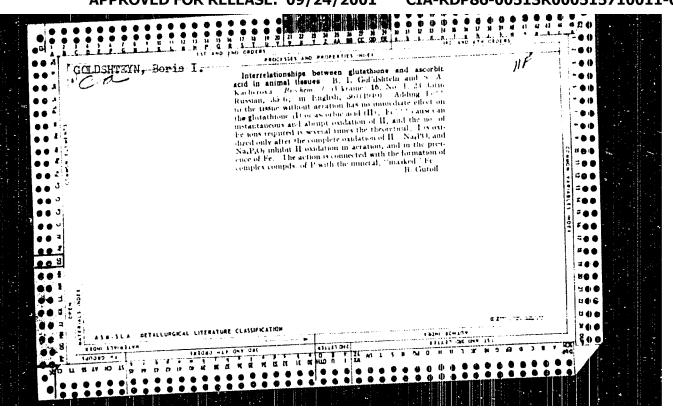


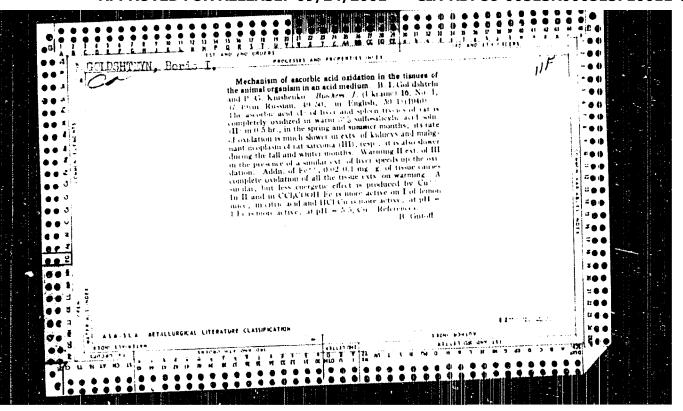


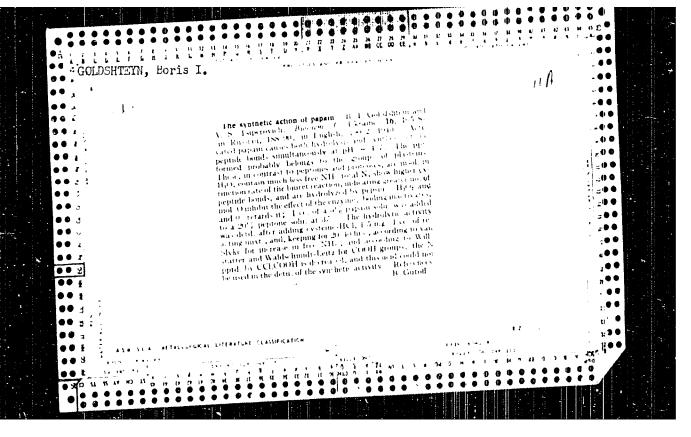


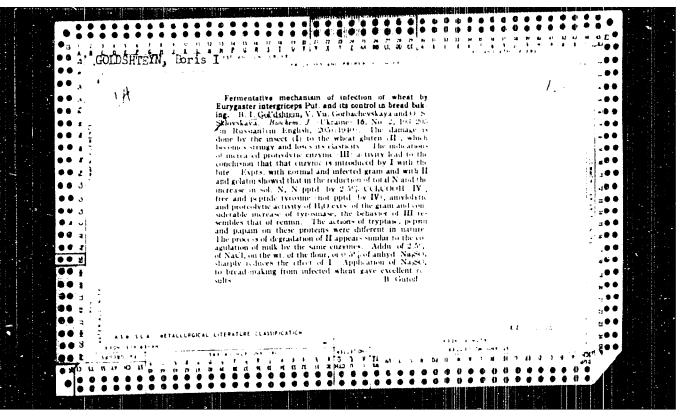












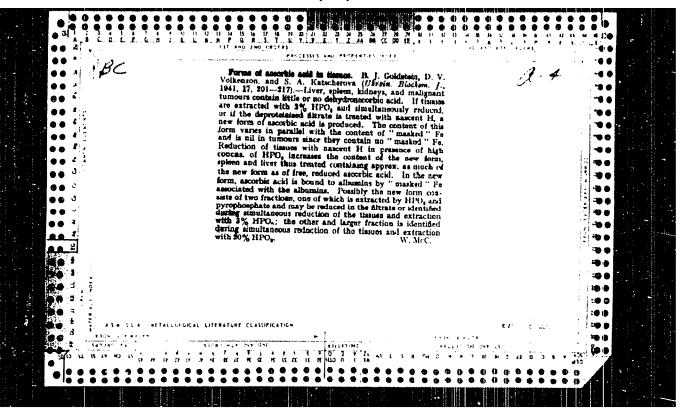
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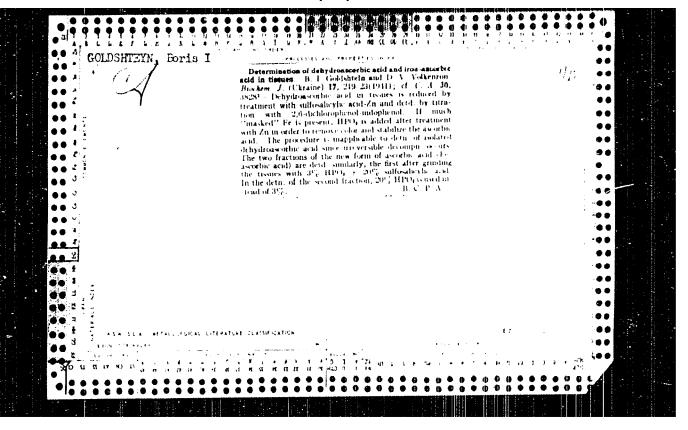
EALIESKIY, B. I.; GCLD CHTEIN, R. I.; (7 and R. I. Lietaman and S. L. Jehapiro 1)

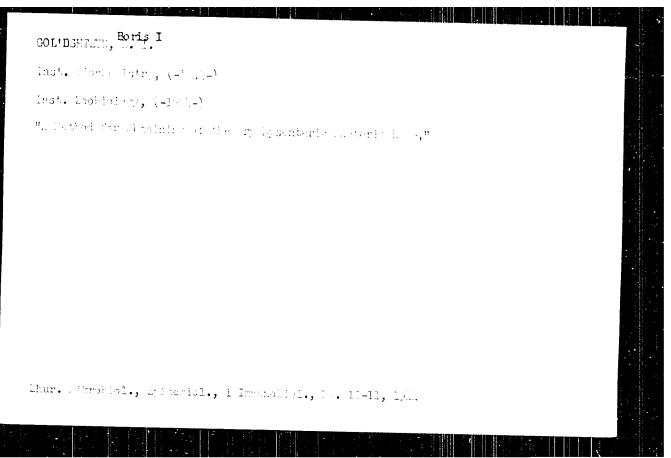
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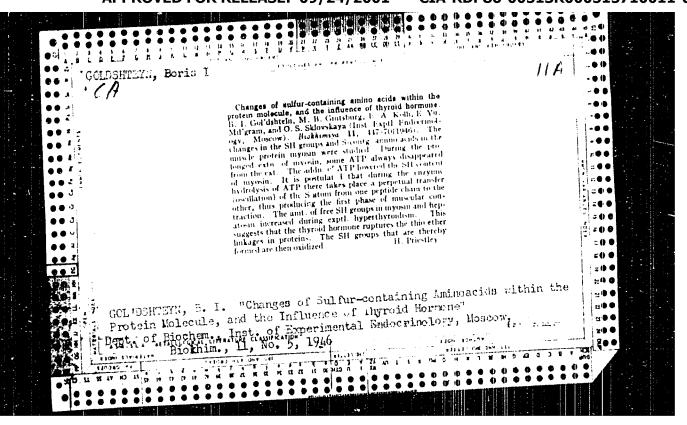
Inst. of Zeol. and Biochemistry; Acad. Joi. Ukr aimian 35%

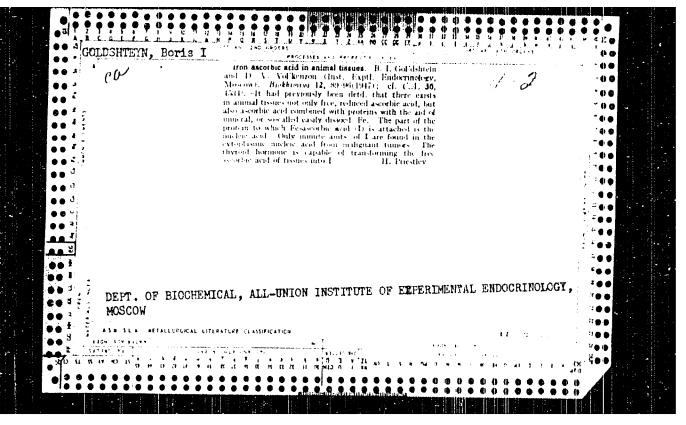
Doklady AH, 27, No. 5, 1940

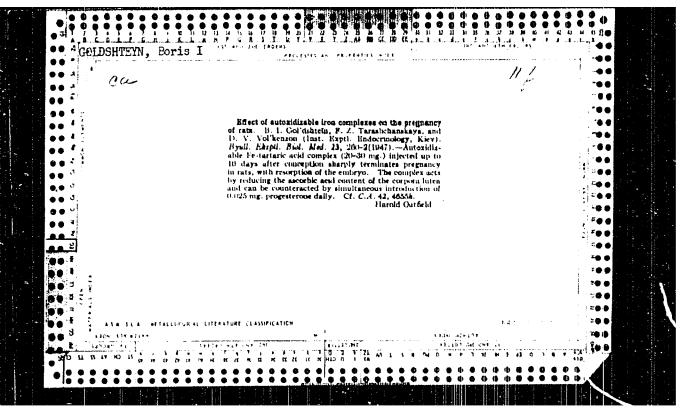


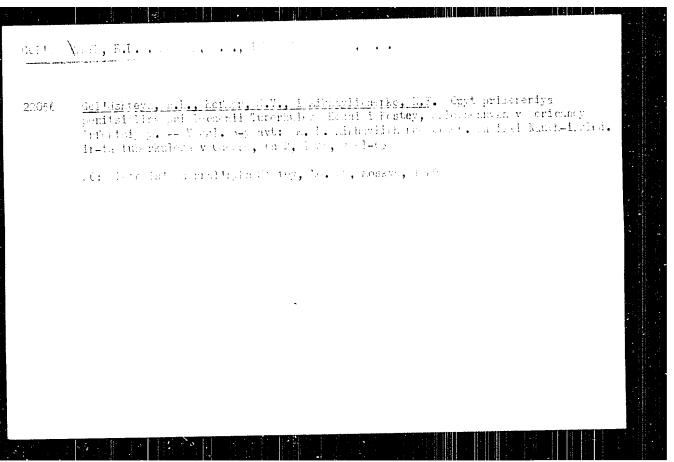


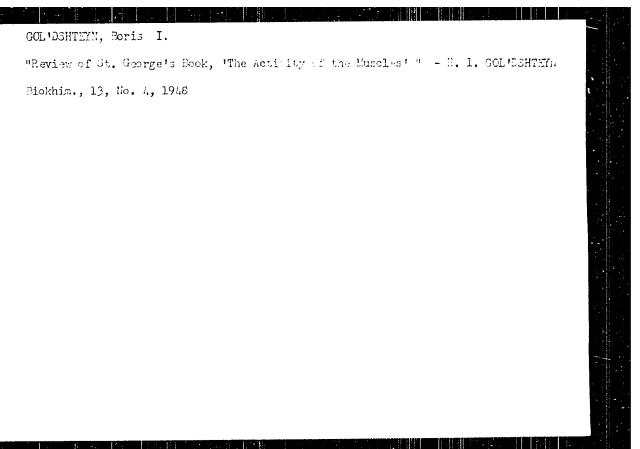






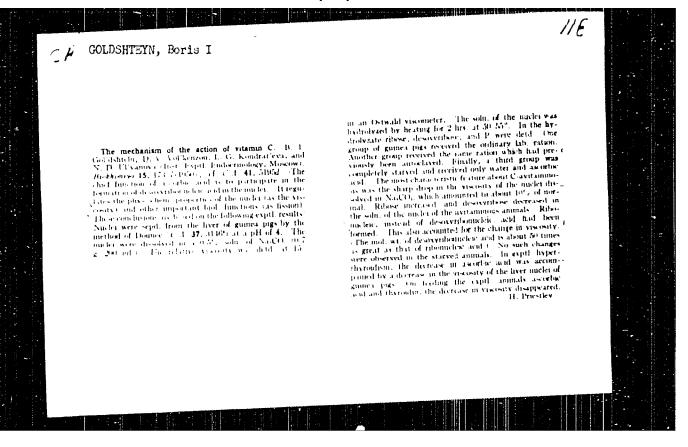






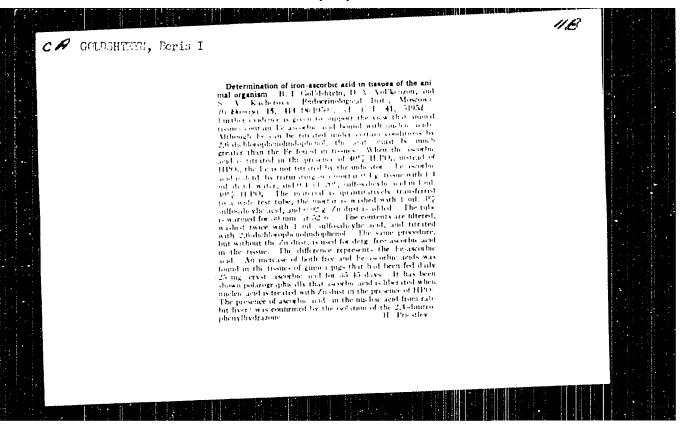
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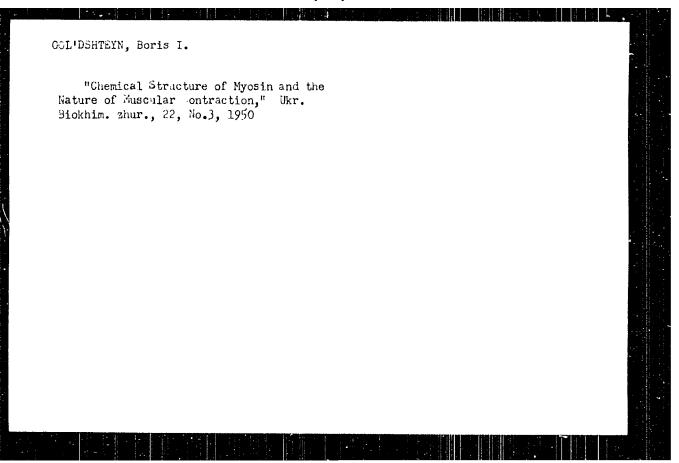
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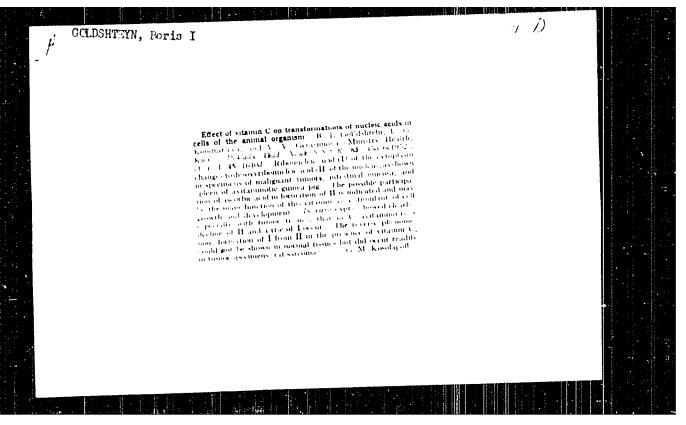
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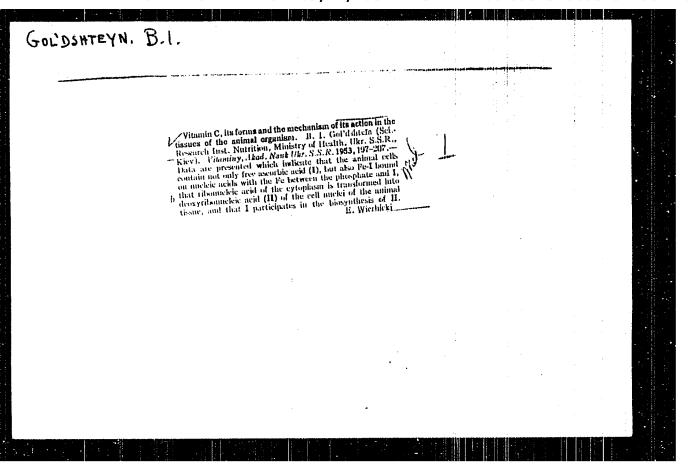
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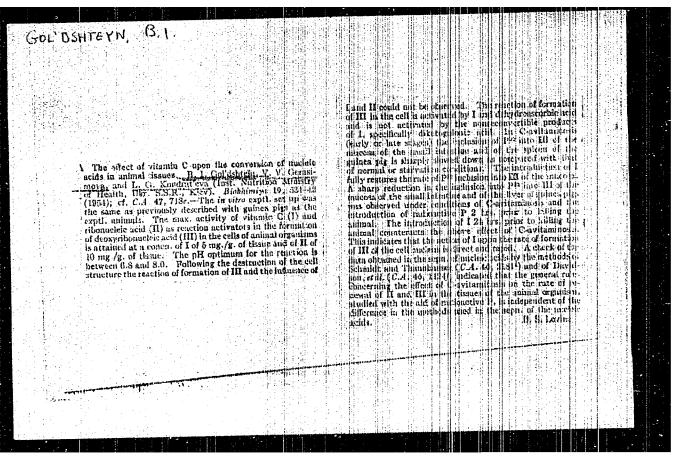
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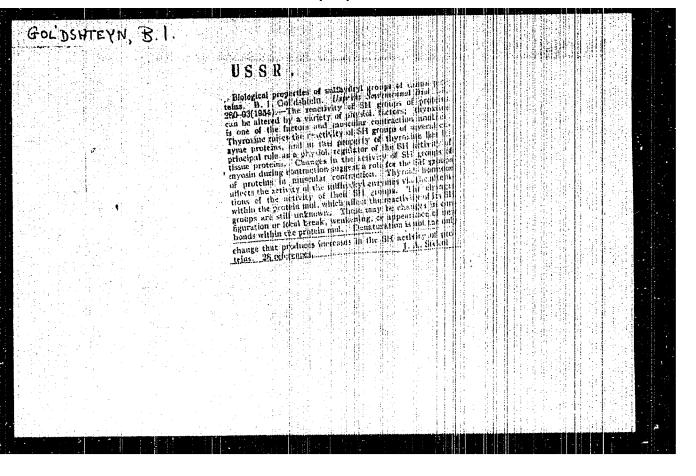
1. Otdel biokhimii Vaesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii, Moskva.

(Hormones) (Thyroid gland)









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So: 1100235

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Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologii, No 16, 1957, 70161

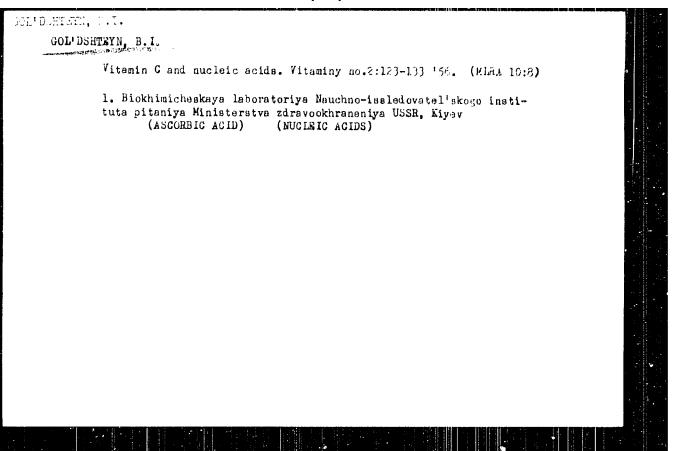
Author : Goldshtein, B.T.
Title : The influence of Sulfhydryl Groups on Biological Properties on titum Proteins.

Orig Pub : Germaliate Mark, 1955, 47 pages.

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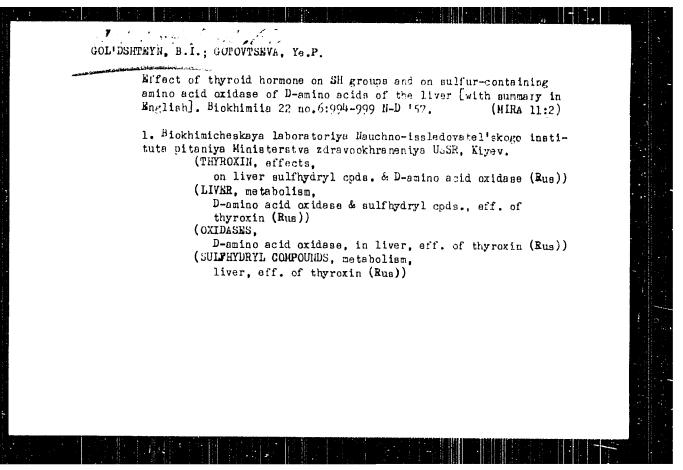
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1. Kiyevskiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy i oukologicheskiy institut (direktor - prof. I.T. Shevchenko) i Institut pitaniya Ministerstva okhrany zdorov'ya USSR (direktor - A.G. Stovbun). (UTERUS--GANCER) (IRON SODIUM TARTRATE)



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Author : Gol'dshteyn, B.I., Gerasimova, V.V., Kondrat'yeva, L.G.

والمروسية الرائي والرسو والتوامية فكالزا والعادية والمهادقات

Inst : AG USSR

Title : The farticipation of Vitamin C in the Biosynthesis of

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Orig Pub : V. sb.: Vitaminy, 3, Kiyev, AN USSR, 1958, 129-141.

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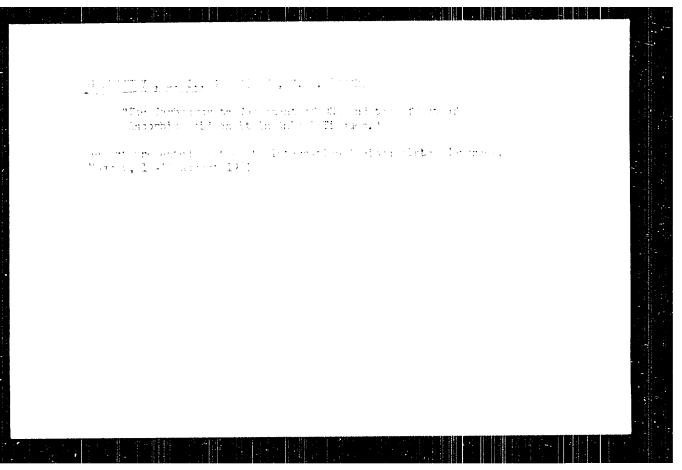
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Biochamical Leb, Inst. of Gerontology and Exptl. Pathology, Acad Medical Sci USSR



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1. Simpozium po voprocem proinvaletva i primenenlya glyukozookeidazy. Kiev, 1964. 2. Krymskiy meditsinskiy institut, Simferopol' (for Troitskiy). 3. Institut biokhimii AN Ukr.SSR, Kiev (for Gulyy).

